2:Sanders E-5 (no date) 1949 EE1 Bulgaria EE1

000 of the milkmen began at once to retrace the long uphill journey from the city's outskirts to the village.

576 Sometimes I overtook these men outside the village and fell in with them.[1] *"Dobra stiga"* ("Well-reached"), I said; and they answered, *"Dal ti bog dobro"* ("God has given you good"). The [822] amenities observed, I then asked about other matters. "How far is it from Sofia to your village?" Always the answer came in terms of "walking hours" and never in kilometers, the accepted measure of distance in Bulgaria. When we would encounter those going in the opposite direction we stopped our conversation long enough to say, *"Dobra sreshta"* ("Well-met"). When I chanced to inquire about the size of Dragalevtsy, the usual answer was, "About three ●[161] hundred houses." If I wanted to know how many inhabitants this would mean, I multiplied the figure by five, the size of the average household. (The difference between this crude estimate of fifteen hundred and the 1934 census figures of 1,669 persons meant little to the peasant.)

000 No, Dragalevtsy was in no sense of the word a large village, as Sofia savants used to point out to me when they asked where I saw material enough there for a book. Theirs was the loss. An old village with more than sixteen hundred people teems with life. The stuff of which its days are made is rich and lasting; the intricate crisscross of vigorous personalities and deep-rooted folkways proved a never-ending drama for which nature usually provided a superb setting.

788 The meadows were lush from the spring rains, some of the fruit
181 trees were in bloom, numberless tiny silver streams spread a glittering net down the side of Vitosha, and a veil of green leaves lay over all the red roofs of the village. Against such a background, a group of peasants made ready for their pilgrimage to Rila Monastery. Such an occasion was as truly an outpouring of joy as was the departure of the Canterbury pilgrims in Chaucer's day. The clanging of the church bell summoned the friends and relatives of the departing pilgrims to the incense-filled church. Inside, before the iconostas, dark and gilt, the priest read a prayer and led the little flock of people to the edge of the village, to the beginning of the outside world, where the

[1] [i.e. milkman delivering their milk to Sofia -- Analyst]

most important river in Europe and second, because of the policy of the Great Powers which blocked the routes of this large hinterland of the Aegean Sea to its sea ports.

All who seek to understand the position of Bulgaria should remember that from the central point of the peninsula,

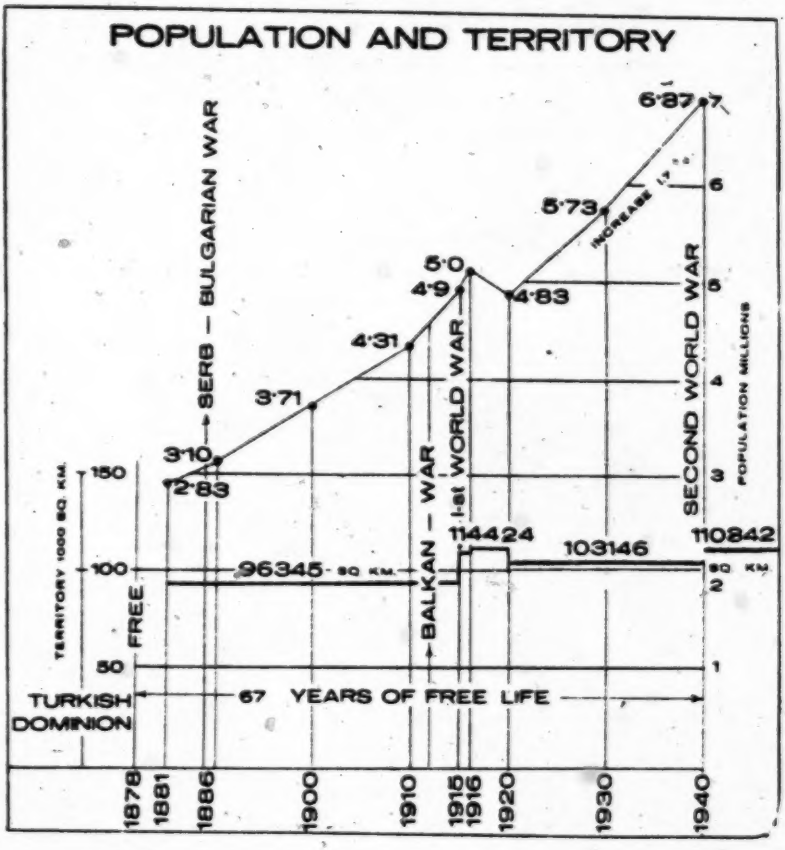

Fig. 12.

around the highest mountain peak of Moussala 2925 m. = 9597 feet), spring the main Balkan rivers flowing in all directions (like Maritsa, Mesta, Strouma, Iskar), and in close proximity — the main affluents of the Vardar and Morava rivers (Fig. 2).

The country's diversity of soil and climate afford conditions for an intensive economic life and production. The levels

[See p. 10 -- Analyst]

S: Bojkoff K-4,5 (no date) 1946 EE1 Bulgaria EE1

474 With a population of 6.25 millions we have 275 inhabitants per cooperative society, or 1 out of 6.5 inhabitants is a member of a cooperative society. The members of cooperatives make 15.5% of the total population.

745 **53. Public Insurance.** The income from public insurance for 1938 is 281.4 millions leva. The disbursements for accident, sickness, maternity cases, invalidity, old age and unemployment amount to 155.967.000 leva.

496 **54. Bulgarian Railroads.** (Appendix II) At the time of her liberation (1878) Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia (South Bulgaria) received from the Ottoman Empire 542 km. = 336 miles of privately owned railroads. With a territory of 103.000 sq. km. = 39.400 sq. miles and a population of 2.8 millions inhabitants at that time, Bulgaria obtained 5.26 km. railroads per 1000 sq. km. territory and 193 km. per 1 million inhabitants. The average railroad intensity of Europe at that time was respectively 24.5 and 600 km. so that Bulgaria was 4.65 resp. 3.1 times less favorable than Europe in that respect. Bulgaria possesses to day (Dec. 31, 1944) 3,760 km. = 740 miles of railroad lines; this makes 33.6 km. per 1000 sq. km. of territory and 522 km. per 1 million inhabitants.[1]) Consequently Bulgaria, having increased her railroad network 6.95 times, has increased her network intensity 7.1 times in relation to this territory and 2.7 times in relation to her population (the growth of the population is very rapid). Bulgaria is well nigh to catch up with Europe so far as the average density of the railroad network is concerned. We should not fail to underline this fact, because between 1878 and 1945 the growth of Bulgaria's railroad network for the duration of this 67 years has been at the rate 48 km. of railroads per year. At an average cost of 6.4 millions leva per kilometer for railroads, rolling stock, inventory and other equipment, according to prices of 1941, this would represent an expenditure of about 310 millions leva a year, which is quite a significant amount for the limited financial resources of Bulgaria.

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131 161 [1]) 1945 Bulgaria has a territory of 110.842 sq. km. = 42.800 sq. miles and a population of 6.9 millions. In Fig. 12 read 110.842 instead of 110.342 sq miles.

7 [See pp. 110(A)-110(B) -- Analyst]

8: Bojkoff K-4, 5 (no date) 1946 EE1 Bulgaria EE1

1930, while on the B. St. Lines for the same period we have an increase of 20.5%.

The Greek Railways had an increase of only 255 kilometers or 9.6% for the period 1914 to 1940, while Bulgaria increased its railway network with 1.025 kilometers or 48.7% after the two national catastrophies (1913 and 1918). Since 1920, for a period of 25 years, Greece has played with the pet idea of building the railroad extension Drama—Kavala, 31 kilometers long, in order to link this sea port with the railroad network. This good intention did not grow up to maturity and the work on this line is left undone until to-day.

Greece suffers of marine hypertrophy. The Greeks control an enormous sea coast line, which they are in no position to make the best use off. Here is how the relation between the sea coast line of the countries and their entire frontier line stands: 80.7% of the entire frontier line of Greece is sea coast line, for Albania the relation is 38.8%, for Yugoslavia — 34.1% and for Bulgaria — 17.5%.

For 1 km. of sea coast we have

Territory: For Greece 22, for Albania 62.2, for Yugoslavia 155 and for Bulgaria 277.5 sq. km.;

Population: for Greece 1060, for Albania 2340, for Yugoslavia 9900 and for Bulgaria 15.000 inhabitants.

57. Construction Work. It is hard to give a satisfactory picture in this brief study about Bulgaria's accomplishement during the last period of her present free existence. Whatever her achievements might be, they would hardly impress a sophisticated reader, who would wish to measure her with the standards of his advanced country, whose present generation probably owes its spiritual and material progress to the advantages of free life and activity of preceding generations. Our picture, however, would not be complete if we said nothing about the technical developments of Bulgaria or about the work of Bulgarian engineers and architects.

Notwithstanding its limited means, the country spared nothing for its public works. About the beginning of the Second World War, Bulgaria was spending on the average about one billion leva annually for government and municipal building operations. This expenditure grew constantly: in 1936 — 457.600.000, in 1937 — 505.600.000, in 1938 — 534.100.000,

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In Asia Minor, the Bulgar colonies are found principally in the outskirts of Bruss (now Bursa), a portion in a whole group of communes about the little city of Mikhailich (now Karacabey), another portion, around Kodjebunar*, Suiout*, Kobash, Toibelen*, Novo Selo*, Mandra*, Khaladjebair*, and Kilik*. There are also a few communes, occupied especially by shepherds, on the seashore and about Kyzdervent*, not far from Scutari (Skadar). Kantchov* counts here about twenty Bulgarian communes.

In recent times American statistics also attest to the presence of Bulgar immigrants; but they are mixed with the Serbs in such a way that it is difficult to arrive at correct totals. There should be about 50,000. Valjavec estimates them at 4,000, but this total is obviously too low.

S.P. B. 161

S 37. Statistics.--In view of the fact that the exact number /200/ of Slavs in Turkey proper is not known, it is very difficult to give absolutely exact statistics for the Bulgars. One can only make guesses and, for the balance, refer to the official statistics of the realm which unfortunately are very brief.

At the end of the year 1900 the total strength of the Bulgars should be broken up as follows:

Bulgaria proper (according to the census of 31 December 1900)	2,885,379
Turkish Rumelia, Albania, Constantinople, Asia Minor	600,000
Macedonia (according to Kanchov)	1,200,000
Rumania with the Dobrudja	180,000
Other countries	50,000
Total	4,915,379

In Bulgaria there were, according to the latest statistics, 2,684,735 Bulgars and 20,664 Pomaks. let us not forget that the Bulgarian statistics combine mother tongue and national group. In Rumania, the official statistics do not recognize the native Bulgars; they consider them to be Rumanians and list separately only 7,810 Bulgars as foreign subjects. As we have mentioned above, Weigand estimates the natives at 50,000; Kanchov figures the number of Bulgars in the Dobrudja at 40,000, Ishirkov at 30,000. In Hungary there were

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in 1900 about 12,000 (according to V. Cintula). In 1891 the statistics numbered them at /201/ 23,000; but it confused other Slavs with the Bulgars, for example the Serbs of Krasso.

In America, Valjavec figured on 4,000 Bulgars, but obviously this is too few, for in the most recent statistics the Bulgars are always placed with the Serbs. We have seen that in Russia statistics for 1897 enumerated 172,659.

It is in Turkey that estimates are most difficult. For Macedonia I have followed the figures of Kanchov, in regard to his opinion upon the Macedonian problem.

Cvijic has estimated the number of Slavs in the vilayets of Kosovo, of Salonica, and of Bitolj to be 1,300,000 (450,000; 500,000; 340,000). Brankov and Skopalski have figured on 1,172,000 Bulgars; in Turkish Rumelia I have counted the Pomaks among the Bulgars. In the vilayet of Adrianople, Mach estimated the number of Bulgars at 370,000 of the Orthodox religion and 115,000 of the Mohammedan religion.

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According to a census conducted by Hilmi Pasha and reported by M. Rene Pinon (of which the results are far from being exact), there were in the vilayet of Kosovo 164,476 Patriarchists, 184,912 Exarchists (1), 420,388 Mohammedans; in the vilayet of Bitolj, 309,759 Greek

1. Spiritual subjects of the Bulgarian Exarch of Constantinople, otherwise Bulgars.

Patriarchists, /202/ 11,301 Rumanians, 8,461 Serbs, 178,527 Exarchists, 509,307 Mohammedans; in the vilayet of Salonica, 311,982 Greek Patriarchists, 24,377 Rumanians, 244,723 Exarchists, 531,431 Mohammedans. For these three vilayets, Monsieur Pinon, accepting the old statistics of certain districts, gave a total of 3,267,265 souls, of whom 1,795,359 were Mohammedans and only about 600,000 Bulgarian Exarchists. He counted 850,000 Greek, Rumanian, and Serbian Patriarchists; but of this number the Serbs make up only a very insignificant total.

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Other statistical data, for well known reasons, can be applied only to the Bulgars of the Kingdom. This is the only country which provides statistical data. We shall study them here on the basis of the work of Vrbanic, who goes back to the census of 1888.

000 work of Vrbanic, who goes back to the census of 1888.

S.P. B. 163 [162] He[1] presents the following results:

Among the Bulgars the number of men is 1,000 for every 965 women; the males show an excess of births of 54.2%; the ratio between single persons to married persons is for men, 53%; for women 41.9% (4.4% widowers). The birth rate is 36.36 per 1,000; it is below that of the Serbs; on the contrary, the death rate is less than among these, only 18. (compare the figures given above in Section 31). In Bulgaria S.P. B. [165] very few infants die during the first year. They have the lowest infant mortality of any among the South-Slavs /203/ (8.3% only, against 15.4% in Dalmatia, 16.3% in Serbia, 21.2% in Croatia). As a result of this peculiarity, the coefficient of the excess of births over deaths is, if Jirecek is to be believed, as favorable as in Serbia, it represents 1.83. For the years 1881-1887, Sarafov found an increase of 1.85 (during this period there were born 100 boys for 89.7 girls); for the period 1890-1900, the coefficient was, it seems, slightly less. More recently, Iurkevich suggested the figure of 1.5 for the north of Bulgaria and of 1.2 for the south.

S.P. B. 161 According to Popov, the population density is 38.8 inhabitants per square kilometer.

S.P. B. 795 From the religious viewpoint the Bulgars belong to the Eastern Orthodox Church. They have a church of their own whose head, called The Exarch, lives at Orta-koi (now Ivailovgrad) near Constantinople. Along with the Orthodox majority, one finds two dissident groups. The first of these is the Catholic Bulgars, or Paulitians (Pavlikiani). They speak the eastern dialect and live in the districts of Nikopol, of Svishtov, in seven villages in the outskirts of Plovdiv (Philippopolis). There is also a Catholic community at Berdavski Geran, near Byala Slatina, and another, that of Gostilia, near Oryakhovo (district of Vratsa). All of them originated in the region of Plovdiv or Philippopolis, which was formerly their center. They formerly composed a whole series of communities between Plovdiv and /204/ Nikopol. It is from these that there came the colonies of Bulgars who settled in Hungary (Vinga, Besenov), and who are Catholics.

S.P. B. 795 101 Another rather sizeable section is composed of the Bulgars who, under Turkish domination, embraced Islam. They are called Pomaks.

[1] [i.e. Vrbanic ... cat. 116, p. 125 -- Analyst]